

THE CATHEDRAL OF ANDERNACH, ON THE RHINE.

As we write "the Rhine," a flood of recollections of most pleasant and not uninteresting rambles over the ruin-crested hills which form the banks of this picturesque and historic river, pass through the mind. Several years have passed away since we last saw the glories of Cologne, Mayence, and Strasbourg; sight-seeing English have sophisticated the people on its borders, and disorder and anarchy have since ruffled the surface of the country through which it flows. Its associations, in our minds, however, are all pleasant and vivid, as those of youthful enjoyment and adventure usually are.

In connection with the subject of *Romanesque Architecture*, recently treated of in our pages, we give in our present number a north-west view, taken for the purpose, of one of the many interesting specimens of that style of architecture, with which the Rhine abounds—Andernach Cathedral. This exhibits in many respects the influence of Byzantine art, and is the more interesting to the investigator on that account.

Andernach Cathedral has four towers—one at each corner; and has a semicircular abais, with small galleries and arches, resting against a gable end. The towers are square, and those at the west end have over each face a gablet, from the centre of which springs one angle of the spire.

The tower of the interesting little church at Sompigny, in Sussex, which is very early, is the only example of this arrangement in England which occurs to us.

It will be noticed that pointed arches are intermixed with the semicircular at Andernach, and that some consist of two lateral curves, with a higher central curve, forming pointless trefoil arches.* The porches of the Rhine churches exceed in beauty those of the buildings in Normandy of the same era;—the south porch of Andernach may be mentioned as an instance.

COOKERY BOOK-ERY.†

ARCHITECTS, builders, antiquaries, and artists, like common men, must of necessity dine. "To that complexion they must come at last;" there is nothing to be done without eating, and much of our time and much of our substance are consumed in the delicate operation. It is of much consequence, then, that this, which occurs so constantly and regularly, should be provided for as well and cheaply as possible. "A man," says Bacon (an *à propos* author in matters of the kitchen), "ought warily to begin charges which once begun will continue; but in matters that return not he may be more magnificent;" which, put into other words, means that when you give a state dinner or an entertainment to your friends, which occurs but seldom, you need not think much about a little extra expense, but in the every day breakfast and the every day dinner, which comes (at least it is to be hoped so) 365 times every year of your life, see that you have the most and the best for your money, and that nothing be wasted.

With management and knowledge, a good dinner may be had for less money than a bad one costs without them, without reckoning the evil of grumpy looks and cross words, too often the concomitants of the latter. Now to those who want this knowledge, without reference to a high style of cooking, we introduce Mons. Soyer's "Modern Housewife," with a full conviction that she will prove a useful adviser. In a note, the author says, "I forward to you my 'Modern Housewife.' She is very fond of employing THE BUILDER to correct the evils which exist in our domestic establishments; perhaps she may interest you." She has interested us; and to the fair daughters and wives of our readers, to whom, if such ever dip into our pages, we would softly whisper,—Don't let the keys of the piano-forte make you forget the keys of the store-room, or the enlightenment of your understanding

prevent you from inquiring the price of candles,—we especially commend her.

Soyer is a bit of a dandy, and thinks uncommonly well of himself,—puts his portrait in the front of all his books and on the top of all his bottles; but there's a genius in him that leads one to overlook this; and, moreover, he made us his friend when, on being asked a question relative to some endeavours which were making in a large builder's establishment, to obtain at the smallest cost the greatest amount of nutritious food for the workmen, he voluntarily came down and spent several hours in advancing the object.

CHURCH BUILDING NEWS.

A STAINED glass east window, in the Perpendicular style, with shields, &c., has been put up in the church of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge, at a cost of 100*l*. Mr. Bolton, now of Cambridge, was the artist. The incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, intends to decorate the whole of the east end in accordance with the window.—The sum of 1,000*l*. had been bequeathed by the late Dr. Dowdeswell, canon of the cathedral of Christ Church College, Oxford, for the restoration of the cathedral, or of some public edifice belonging to the society.—In St. Michael's church, Aston Clinton, near Aylesbury, some curious and interesting paintings have been recently brought to light on the north wall of the nave, which is undergoing extensive restoration. The two principal subjects are a figure of St. Christopher with his staff and the Holy Infant, and a figure of the Virgin between two dragons—one appears to be swallowing up and the other disgorging human souls. There is the following legend at the side, "Anima, ave Maria ira."—The church of Poyning was much damaged during a late thunder-storm. The lightning seems to have entered the south window of the chancel, injuring the apex of the arch, tearing the mullions of the tracery, and wrenching out a portion of the flint-work at the base. Curiously enough, three other windows are injured in precisely the same manner. The tower sustained the greatest injury. On the western side, there is a breach four feet square superficially, and ten inches deep; and inside the injured part is eight feet in length and eighteen inches in width. The flint-work is shaken and "looks as if torn out by a pick-axe." The porch was also struck, and the parsonage-house sustained great damage.—A plan for the tower of Holy Rood Church, Southampton, has been formed,—the cost to be about 300*l*. only, for which a subscription is to be opened.—The church of Morewinstow, Cornwall, has lately been restored. Lord Clinton and his lady have contributed a decorated eastern window in accordance with the style of the edifice, and designed by the Rev. W. Haslam, author of "Perranza-buloe."—The nave of Elford Church, near Lichfield, has now been entirely rebuilt, the fittings of the old building replaced in carved oak, windows filled with stained glass, and passage paved with encaustic tiles. A corona for the lights has also been provided, the old alabaster monuments restored, and a new font added. Mr. Paget, the incumbent, has been engaged for several years, but more particularly of late, in these restorations.

The new church of St. Jude, Birmingham, to be erected at Tonk-street, will contain 1,447 sittings, 1,000 free. Messrs. Orford and Nash, architects, have furnished the design, which is Early English, with nave, aisles, chancel, south transept, and tower 100 feet high; materials, blue brick with stone dressings. Estimated cost, 4,000*l*.—The Wesleyans of Willenhall have resolved to relieve the over-dwelling state of the parish churchyard by laying out a piece of ground already provided for a cemetery, on a declivity near the town.—The new cemetery for the establishment, now in course of formation beside the original cemetery at Sheffield, approaches towards completion. The improvements comprise a new carriage road, 45 feet wide, passing the cemetery, and in connection with which a bridge has been erected over the river Porter. The church, with its tall spire, is nearly finished. The whole of the works, we understand, have been designed, and carried out by Messrs. Flockton and Son.—Oxenhope

Church, near Keighley, will be ready for consecration early in October. It is a Norman building, having a nave, one side aisle, and chancel. The tower is the whole width of the nave. The chancel arch is inlaid with encaustic tiles.—The new church at Rockcliffe, says the *Carlisle Journal*, was consecrated on Tuesday week. It is a small building of white stone, and in the English style of the fourteenth century, with a nave, chancel, transept, and a tower and spire. The roof is open, and the seats are all free; sittings, 150. The windows are all of stained glass, by Messrs. Scott, of Carlisle. The design was furnished by Mr. J. Stewart, of Carlisle, architect. Mr. T. Johnson was the mason; and Mr. Black supplied the woodwork. The cost is expected to be about 1,500*l*., mostly paid by Mr. G. G. Mounsey.—The Earl of Durham, on the attainment of his majority, has given 100*l*. towards a school and master's house at Lumley (in addition to a former donation, and 100*l*. towards a chapel at Newbottle,—besides 300*l*. to the poor at his collieries.—The roof of Bishopwearmouth Church has been found to be much dilapidated, and a new one is to be put on by public contribution.—The Stella (Roman Catholic) Chapel, says the *Gateshead Observer*, has been considerably altered and improved, and was re-opened on Wednesday week. An organ has been built for it by Mr. J. T. Davis, of Newcastle.—The works for making a portion of a new street adjoining the new congregational church now in progress, at Berwick, were let on the 3rd inst. The proposed range of houses and shops is upwards of 150 feet in length, to be built of stone, and of an Italian character. Mr. T. Oliver, jun., is the architect.—The foundation of a great cathedral (Roman Catholic) Church, according to the *Tablet*, is to be laid at Edinburgh, in November; Mr. Pugin, architect.—A "free church" with a lofty tower, is to be erected in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, at Anstruther, his native town.—An episcopal church is to be erected by subscription, and dedicated to St. John, at Anderston, Glasgow, at a cost of 1,100*l*. for chancel and nave for 500 persons, to be, if possible, enlarged at a further cost of 500*l*. for aisle, &c. The first stone is to be laid on 21st inst.—The new Methodist chapel in Donegal-square, Belfast, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday week. The building cost 5,500*l*., and the organ 400*l*. The premises are insured for 4,000*l*.—The erection of new churches is proceeding in the diocese of Cork with considerable energy. A large church near Bandon was lately consecrated, and in a month seven more are to be consecrated.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO LONDON.

It will be remembered that at the end of last year a plan was propounded for bringing water to London from the river Thames at Hestley, promising to ensure to every inhabitant of the metropolis an unremitting supply of this all-important desideratum within his own house. The opposition was manifold, and the Bill was lost on the second reading. The promoters of that Bill have, it seems, resolved on a fresh attempt, modifying their scheme so as to get rid of some of the opponents, and they propose to place the management of the undertaking in the hands of a representative commission.

Water is to be brought from Henley by means of an aqueduct (not a canal, as at first intended), and to be delivered into a reservoir at Hampstead, high enough to supply the loftiest buildings, and extinguish fires without engines.

We are not at this moment in a position to assert that their plan for supplying London with pure water is the best suggested, but we do say that the importance of the object is such, the necessity for water is so great and paramount, that the proposal ought to receive the most candid and careful consideration. When it is known that at the present moment there are 70,000 houses in London, containing not less than 560,000 inhabitants, which have no water supplied to them from any one of the eight great water-companies which exist, further argument must be unnecessary. All London ought to cry as loudly as if next door were on fire,—Water! water!! water!!!

* Hope, when mentioning the occurrence of arches thus formed, in the Lombard or Romanesque churches of Germany, mentions that in "Pope Gregory's Gospel," copied by a monk of Salisbury as early as the 10th century, these pointless trefoil arches are seen, alternating with those in the form of a pediment.

† "The Modern Housewife, or Ménagère." By Alexis Soyer, author of the "Gastronomic Regulator." London, 1849. Simpkin and Marshall.